

BETWEEN 200,000 AND 300,000 PERSONS VISIT TEMPLE IN YEAR

Lewis Party Registers on Same Day as Tourists From 39 Different States and Foreign Countries in the World Famous Mormon Center—Through Utah on Way Across Continent on Long Motor Tour

(BY ONE OF THE LEWIS PARTY)

Utah, like a great many other states, is a land of valleys, plateaus and mountains, and Salt Lake City is situated at the foot of one of the mountain ranges. Before reaching Salt Lake City last night, we passed by eleven miles of street lighting before we met any street car service, so you can see that the city has lights aplenty. The next day the party visited the various places of interest, namely, the State Capitol of Utah, which structure was commenced on April 18, 1913; corner stone laid April 4, 1914; building completed July 3, 1915, costing approximately \$2,500,000; the Temple Block and grounds, and the Information Building, and where taken in hand, with a hundred other visitors, by a guide and shown about the grounds and building, but no one was permitted to enter the Temple, and we were told that no one had ever been permitted to enter there who was not a Mormon, and if you were a Mormon, you had to give up smoking, drinking, and be morally pure, or you would not be permitted to enter. The Temple grounds is full of very interesting things of historical value. The block is situated in the very heart of the city in a ten-acre square surrounded by a stone wall twelve feet high, and three feet thick; through large gates on each side the passerby gets a glimpse of the beautiful parking grounds. The information bureau is a treat in itself, and we were told that from 200,000 to 300,000 visitors pass through the bureau each year. A guide told us that as many as thirty-nine states and several foreign countries had registered on the book in one day, and of course, the E. H. Lewis party's names appear on this great register.

Sea Gull Monument
We were shown the Sea Gull monument which was designed by a grandson of Brigham Young. It has a granite base weighing twenty tons and rests on a concrete foundation, and from the base rises a round column of granite, fifteen feet high surmounted by a granite globe upon which rests two sea gulls 500 pounds, and the stretch of the wings from tip to tip is eight feet, and on each side of the monument is a bronze tablet on one of which the sea gull story is told which reads: "No event in western history awakens more interest than the episode of the crickets and the gulls." It occurred in 1848, when Salt Lake City, the earliest settlement in the Rocky Mountains was less than one year old. The so-called city was not even a village at that time. It was little more than a camp consisting of a log-and-mud fort, enclosing huts, tents and wagons, with about eighteen hundred inhabitants. Most of these had followed immediately after the

said to have saved Rome, when the cackling geese roused the slumbering city in time to beat back the invading Gauls. In the midst of the work of ruin when it seemed that nothing could stay the destruction, great flocks of gulls appeared filling the air with their white wings and plaintive cries. They settled down upon the half ruined field; at first it looked as if they came to help, the crickets destroy, but their real purpose was soon apparent. They came to prey upon the destroyers. All day long they gorged themselves, disgorged, and feasted again upon the black crickets like hosts of heaven and hell contending until the pests were vanished and the people saved. The birds then returned to the Lake Island leaving the grateful settlers to shed tears of joy over their timely deliverance.

The entire City of Salt Lake is laid out in ten-acre lots and the sidewalks are 27 feet wide and all streets average 130 feet and the entire city has permanent streets. In the afternoon we took the train for bathing resort, Saltair, a great pier built out into one of the great lakes, about a thirty minute ride from our hotel. The train is a local one as it does not seem to go anywhere else. The pier proved to be the same one we had seen the night before on our way to the city, as we could see a building out in the lake that was very brightly lighted, and looked like numerous stars. Besides swimming, there are the usual amusements that one finds around places of that kind, such as dancing, skating, merry-go-rounds and sideshows without number; ice cream and soda water parlors. The dancing pavilion is the largest to be found in the states anywhere. The scenic ride is very tame compared with the one in Sacramento.

No Hawaiian Village

There is nothing left of the Hawaiian village, as far as Hawaiians go, we stopped at the post office, but could neither find nor see any one around the houses. The location seemed to be in about the poorest part of the state. It was rather low and swampy where they were supposed to do farming, and we were told later by a Hawaiian we met in the city that his people had all left the state. They have a double track street car service all over the city.

We later visited the parks of the city, and they have a great variety of animals and birds, such as timber, wolf, bear, elk, deer, ostriches, pheasants, donkeys, goats, rabbits, ducks, geese. There is about 100 acres in this park, and there are some very beautiful flowers and several pens of coyotes.

There is no question but that the people of Utah are trying to live up to what Ex-President Roosevelt says is the making of a good citizen, preventing race suicide, and raising a family of more than five children, judging from what the E. H. Lewis party saw. While driving around Salt Lake City almost every family we saw out driving had from five to eight children in the machine; all in one, two, three order.

Visit Fort Douglas
Tuesday, the 7th of July, the party visited Fort Douglas; this fort was established in 1862, and there are over 500 soldiers there at the present time, and judging from their dress and actions, most of them must be new recruits, as a great number were drill-

ing in citizen's clothes. We also heard that there were some German prisoners confined at this fort.

We were on our way the next morning at 8:45 o'clock, passing over concrete roads and at one place we had to detour to get around a street that was closed, and men were working on another piece of concrete foundation that looked to be several miles long. We had not been on our way very long before we realized that one of our party had left us. Mr. Frank Lewis deserted the party to return to Sacramento. We had noticed that Frank was buying new neckties and other things, while in Sacramento, but we did not think he would leave us before getting to New York, and only time will answer.

There are a great many very interesting things in and about Utah. There is a free organ recital every morning in the Tabernacle which we attended, with hundreds of other visitors. The recital is given by their regular organist. The school population between the ages of six and eighteen years is 124,954. In 1916, the state department of education appropriated \$1,016,608.84 for school main-

tenance in the state, and the last census gave the population as 431,000.

The beet sugar industry of Utah is the most important of the state. It has been in operation more than twenty-seven years, and it has increased in tonnage during that time from 550 to 100,000 tons a year.

Mineral Wealth Great
And the mineral wealth of the state for 1916, according to figures of the United States Geological Survey in gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc amounted to \$97,000,000.00.

The city water supply is simply perfect. The water is brought down from the mountains and there are drinking fountains all over the city of filtered ice water. In other words, the water is filtered, and then run through the pipes that are covered with ice, and the water is as cold as any one would want. There is ice water at every street corner and in the lobbies of the hotels.

We are now passing along apple orchards, both old and young, in the Cache valley, which has a population of 60,000 and all the farms in a most prosperous condition, and freight cars

by the hundred around the yards for moving the freight.

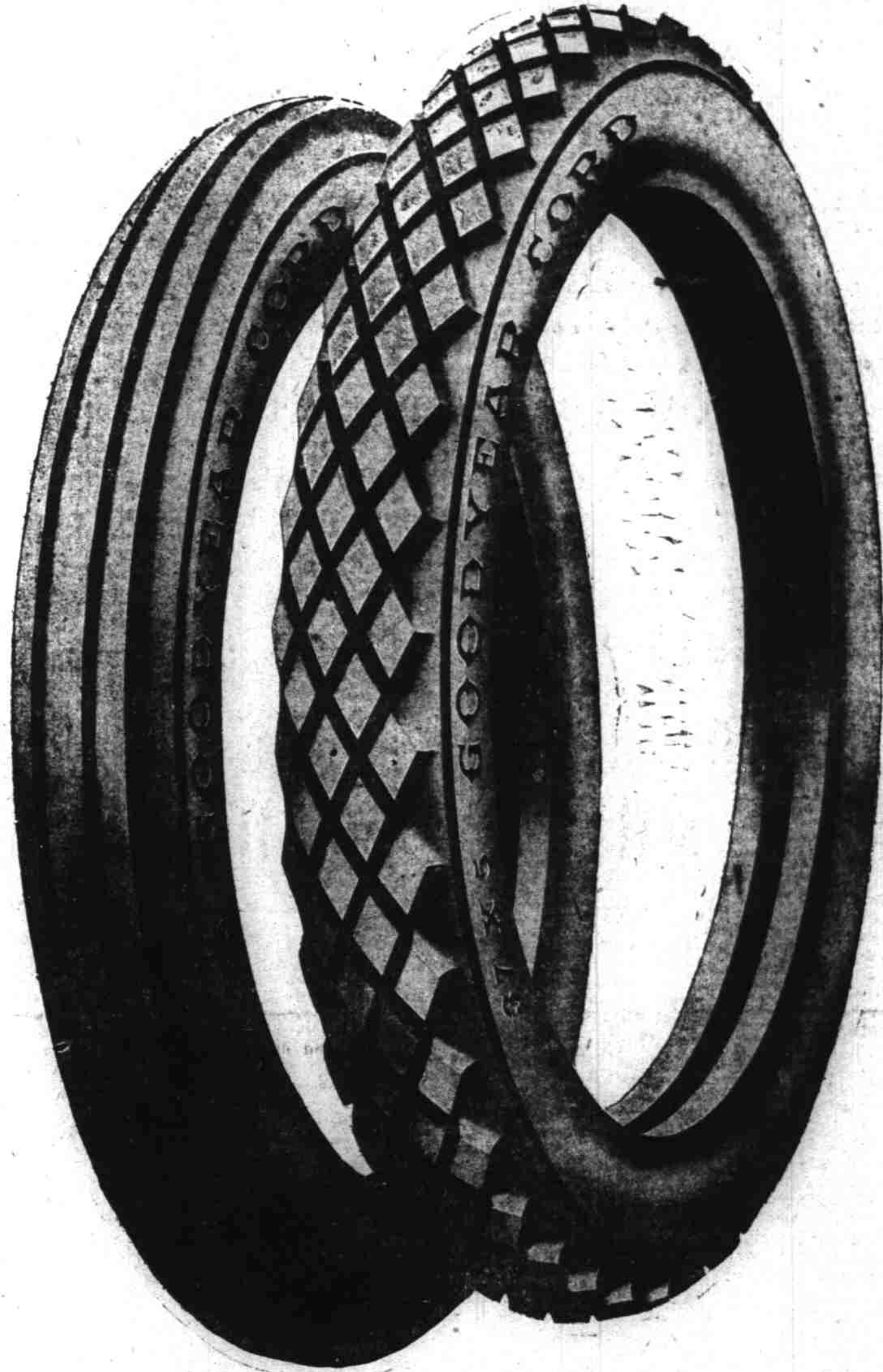
The farmers around here are like farmers elsewhere for accumulating old machinery, and their old wagons and tools around the house—the accumulation of generations—are piled up around the stable and house-yards, not leaving much room for anything else. Passing through fine grain orchards, alfalfa, and vegetable patches. The road authorities seem to be working the same stunt here as they do in and around Sacramento, which was mentioned in one of our former letters, and that is, in leaving some very bad stretches of road between some of the concrete roads, the reason for this being that the people will more readily vote more money for these roads.

Leave For Yellowstone
We left the Lincoln Highway at Beechhouse, where we had lunch, for Yellowstone Park, and we passed the Utah Idaho state line about 3:10 o'clock p. m. and today we have passed through the greatest farming valleys that we have ever seen. The Chilliack valley in Canada, which was mentioned in one of our first letters

as having the reputation of being the richest valley in the world, will have to take its hat off to the Cache valley in Utah, and with possible exception of the orchards in the Santa Clara valley in California, we have seen nothing to compare in fruitfulness and richness of the Cache valley. We passed two sugar mills today, and the largest town we passed through was named "Logan." We presumed the founder was some relation to our Dan. Arriving at a town named "Downey" at 5:50 o'clock, we stopped there for the night.

CLUTCH TROUBLE

A great deal of clutch trouble for which the owner can find no obvious cause, is due to the fact that the clutch shaft is out of true with the center of the fly wheel. This causes one side of the cone to bind, while the other side is free; in the case of the disc clutch the plates tend to hold only on one side. The result is that the clutch grabs when engaged. If persistent treatment and adjustment does not help a clutch, it is safe to conclude that the condition mentioned is the trouble.



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